

VACULIK, P.; KUTHAN, J.

Oxidation of some 4-alkyl-3,5-dimethylpyridine. Coll Cz Chem 25  
no.6:1591-1595 Je '60. (KEAI 10:9)

1. Institut fur organische Chemie, Technische Hochschule fur Chemie,  
Prag. (For Kuthan). 2. Jetzige Adresse: Biologisches Institut,  
Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag. (for Vaculik)

(Alkyl groups) (Lutidine)

MACKOVA, Olga; VACULIK, Pavel

Report on the 1st National Conference on Herbicides. Vestnik CSAV  
70 no.1:86-87 '61.

MAKOVCOVA, Olga; VACULIK, Pavel

On the effect of some phenoxyacetic acids on growth. *Biologia plantarum* 6 no.1:1-7 '64.

1. Institut für experimentelle Botanik, Phytopathologische Abteilung, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Praha - Dejvice, Na Karlovce 1.

VACULIK, Rudolf, doc. inz. CSc.

Effect of cultivation on the change of podzol properties.  
Rost výroba 10 no. 5/6:527-539 My-Je '64.

Chair of Pedology, Higher School of Agriculture, Brno.

NOVAK, V.; KOZAK, P.; VACULOVA, D.; JURECEK, M.

Analytic aspects of the oxidation of organic nitrogen compounds by chromic acid. Pt. 3. Coll Cz Chem 28 no. 12: 3443-3446 D '63.

1. Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Pardubice.

VACURO E. G.

VACURO E. G.

O slozhnykh formakh povedeniia antropoida, osnovannykh na obrazovanii distantnykh (aritel'nykh) vremennykh svyazei. /Complex forms of the behavior of the anthropoid, based on the formation of distant visual temporary connectors/ Tr. Fiziol. laborat. Pavlova 16: 1949 p. 76-85.

1. Of the Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director — Academician L. A. Orbeli).  
Sov. Zool. Vol. 19, No. 1 July 1950

VACZ, Istvan

Emission works of tungsten wires manufactured from various agents.  
Muszaki kozl MTA 25 no.1/4:313-344 '60. (EEAI 9:7)

1. A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Intzete, Elektronfizikai  
Osztaly, Budapest.  
(Tungsten) (Electron tubes)

SZELENYI, Tibor; VACZ, Istvan

Determination of the low temperature of wires incandesced by electric current by means of extrapolation. Muszaki kozl MTA 27 no.3/4:247-258 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezet,  
Elektronfizikai Laboratorium.  
(Electric lighting, Incandescent)



VACZ, Istvan; Z.NAGY, Lajos

Ultravacuum manometer ultravacuum production. Muszaki kozl MTA 27  
no.3/4:293-311 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Fizikai Kutato Intezetm  
Elektronfizikai Laboratorium.  
(Electron tubes) (Manometer)

38774

S/194/62/000/005/120/157  
D230/D308

16, 17

9.3120

26.2253

26.2312

26.2531

AUTHOR: Váczi, István

TITLE:

Emission work of tungsten and molybdenum disilicides in a pure state and with barium oxide deposited on them by evaporation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, 42-43, abstract 5zh292 (Magyar tud. akad. Műsz. tud. oszt. közl., 1961, 28, no. 1-4, 69-88)

TEXT: The work function ( $\phi$ ) of pure disilicides of tungsten ( $WSi_2$ ) and molybdenum ( $MoSi_2$ ) and, of disilicides with Ba and BaO layers deposited by evaporation, was measured using the well-known method of displacement in current/voltage characteristic. This method has considerable accuracy and differs from Richardson's straight-line method in that  $\phi$  can be measured at low temperatures of the sample, thus averting possible structural changes. The experimental set-up and the method of obtaining  $WSi_2$  and  $MoSi_2$  layers, 5-25  $\mu$  thick, on the surface of pure W and Mo are described in detail. The table shows the main results of the measurements:  
Card 1/3

Emission work of tungsten and ...

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D230/D308

Type of surface	Pure W	W, coated with $WSi_2$	W, coated with $WSi_2$ after 7 hrs. of thermal treatment at 2050-2120°K	W, coated with Ba and BaO	$WSi_2$ coated with Ba and BaO
Work function ev	4.42	3.9-4.02	4.67-4.83	1.9-2.0	2.5-2.58
Type of surface	Pure Mo	Mo, coated with $MoSi_2$	Mo, coated with $MoSi_2$ after 8 hrs. of thermal treatment at 1600-2100°K	Mo, coated with Ba and BaO	$MoSi_2$ coated with Ba and BaO
Work function ev	4.16	3.86-3.91	4.49-4.56	2.0-2.1	2.53-2.58

Card 2/3

Emission work of tungsten and ...

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D230/D308

It can be seen from the table, that, for thermally untreated  $WSi_2$  and  $MoSi_2$  the work function  $\phi$  is smaller than for pure W and Mo, however, after depositing Ba and BaO upon  $WSi_2$  and  $MoSi_2$ ,  $\phi$  becomes and remains larger than for W and Mo with Ba and BaO coating deposited under the same conditions. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

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Card 3/3

VACSI, J.

Study tour in the Soviet Union. p. 733.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiarazdalkodási Tudományos Egyesület)  
Budapest, Hungary  
Vol. 11, no.11/12, Nov./Dec. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (CEA) LC., Vol. 1, no. 7, July 1956  
Uncl.

VACZI, L.; MIHALYFI, I.

Studies on distribution and properties of penicillin-resistant staphylococcal strains. Orv. hetil. 94 no.40:1097-1101 4 Oct 1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Department of Bacteriology (Head -- Dr. Istvan Furesz), National Institute of Public Health.

VACZI, L.; MIHALYFI, I.

Antagonistic *Staphylococcus pyogenes* strains against *Corynebacteria*.  
*Acta microb. hung.* 1 no.4:459-470 1954.

1. Staatl. Institut für Volksgesundheitswesen, Budapest.

(*MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES*

pathogen. & antag. against *Corynebacterium*)

(*CORYNEBACTERIUM*, culture

antag. by *Micrococcus pyogenes* strains)

U. 221 L.

HUNG.

MB  
D

Penicillinase. L. Vácz and J. Uri (Univ. Med. School, Debrecen). *Acta Microbiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, 167-77 (1964) (in English).—Intracellular penicillinase (I) was prepd. from *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus* and extracellular penicillinase (II) from *Bacillus subtilis*. I was inhibited by 0.02-0.04 mg./ml. 2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone, phenylhydrazine-HCl, 2-furoic acid hydrazide tartrate, 4-phenylthiosemicarbazide, 1,3-diphenyl-2-antihydroquinone, 2,6-dimethyl-1,3-phenanthroline, and 2-phenylbiguanidine-HCl. I and II were inhibited by 0.1% quinine-HCl, 0.01% 2-amino-4-arsenophenol, and 0.01% 2-diethylamino-2',3'-acetoxylicide (III) but not by KCN, NaP, NaN<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, or sulfamethyldiazole. *M. pyogenes* was grown with 200 U./ml. penicillin (IV), III-penicillinase, or IV with 0.02% III. The latter cultures showed increased lag owing to the persistence of free IV in the medium. With 0.01% III, 1.25 U./ml. IV inhibited strains ordinarily resistant to 100 U./ml. 21 variously substituted *N,N*-diethylglycinamides failed to inhibit I as did procaine and tetrathionic. This indicates that the inhibition depends on the methyl groups of III. S. W. H., Jr.



VACZI, Lajos, dr.; SZANTO, Rozsa, dr.

Effect of aerobic bacteria on toxin formation of *B. perfringens*.  
Orv. hetil. 95 no.29:777-781 18 July 54.

1. Az Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet (főigazgató: Havas András dr.) bakteriológiai Osztályának (osztályvezető: Fűress István dr.) közleménye

(*CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS*

toxin prod. in mixed cultures)

(*BACTERIA*

aerobic, in *Clostridium perfringens* cultures, effect on toxin prod.)

VACZI, L.,; GAL, K.,; KUBINYI, M.

Characteristics of chloramphenicol-resistant strains of *E. coli*  
O:111, b:4. Acta microb. hung. 2 no.4:359-367 1955.

1. Staatl. Institut für Volksgesundheitswesen, Budapest.  
(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*, effect of drugs on,  
chloramphenicol, resist. strains)  
(*CHLORAMPHENICOL*, effects,  
on *E. coli*, resist. strains)

VACZI, L.

**EXCERPTA MEDICA** Sec. 4 **Vol. 9/8 Microbiology, etc. Aug 56**  
1962. VACZI L. and MIHALYI I. State Inst. of publ. Hlth. Budapest. The  
haemolytic activity of chloramphenicol-resistant sal-  
monella typhi ACTA MICROBIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest)  
1955, 3/1-2 (87-94) Graphs 2 Tables 1 Illus. 1  
When cultivated in media containing increasing concentrations of chloramphenicol  
S. typhosa strains will become resistant to 100 g./ml. concentration of that antibiotic  
in 4 to 6 weeks. Resistant strains grew considerably slower than the sensitive bac-

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.9/8 Microbiology, etc. Aug56

1962 CONT.

teria and the final bacterial density proved to be low in the cultures of the former organism. On blood agar colonies of the resistant strains were surrounded by a  $\beta$ haemolytic halo. The haemolytic agent proved to be similar in its nature to staphylolysins. It is ineffective against chloramphenicol. The agglutinability of the resistant bacteria with Vi serum was reduced, with O serum increased. Farkas - Budapest.

VACZI, Lajos, dr.,; SZANTO, Roxsa, dr.,; CSILLAG, Anna, dr.

Modifications in cutaneous flora following chloramphenicol therapy. Orv. hetil. 96 no.13:343-347 27 Mar 55.

1. Az Orszagos Kozegeszegugyi Intezet kozlemenye.  
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, effects,  
on skin bacteriol.)  
(SKIN, bacteriology,  
eff. of chloramphenicol)

VACZI, L.; BARSY, G.; TOLNAI, G.

Studies on the immunological properties of Salmonella typhi strains  
In English. p. 353. Vol. 3, No. 4 1956. ACTA MICROBICA. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress  
Vol. 6, No. 1 January, 1956

VACZI, Lajos, dr.

Accomplishments of the laboratory sections of public health -  
epidemiological centers in 1955. *Nepegeszségügy* 37 no.4:99-103  
Apr 56.

1. Kozlemany az Országos Kósegeszségügyi Intézetből (főigazgató:  
Tako, József dr.)

(PUBLIC HEALTH

in Hungary, sanitary-epidemiol. centers, accomplishments  
of laboratories in 1955. (Hun))

(LABORATORIES, MEDICAL

in Hungary, accomplishments of laboratories of sanitary-  
epidemiol. centers in 1955. (Hun))

BODA, Domokos, dr.; VACZI, Lajos, dr.; GALAMBOS, Marton, dr.;  
SZANTO, Rozsa, dr.

Prevention of severe gastroenteral complications caused by  
chloramphenicol therapy in dysentery. Orv. hetil. 97 no.33:  
897-901 12 Aug 56.

1. Budapest Fovaros Laszlo- korbaza (igazgato-foorvos:  
Ferencz, Pal, dr.) es az Orazagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet (foigazgato:  
Tako, Jozsef, dr.) kozlemenye.  
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, ther.  
chloramphenicol, prev. of gastroenteral compl. (Hun))  
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, ther. use  
dysentery, bacillary, prev. of gastroenteral compl. (Hun))



VACZI, L.  
VACZI, L.; SZITA, J.; CSELESZKY

The role of lipids in induced chloramphenicol resistance of bacteria.  
Acta microb. hung. 4 no.4:437-445 1957.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, eff.

on bact. simultaneous increase in lipid content of bact.  
with develop. of resist.

(BACTERIA, eff. of drugs on

chloramphenicol, simultaneous increase in lipid content  
of bact. with develop. of resist.

(LIPIDS, metab.

bact., simultaneous increase in lipid content with  
develop. of resist. to chloramphenicol.

VACZI, L.; BARSY, G.; KUBINYI, M.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Changes in the antibiotic sensitivity of pathogenic bacteria in the period 1953-1956. Acta microb. hung. 5 no.2:151-164 1958.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.

(ANTIBIOTICS, effects

on bact., changes in sensitivity over long periods)

(BACTERIA, effect of drugs on

antibiotics, changes in sensitivity over long periods)

VACZI, L.; INCZE, P.

Studies on the lipids of intestinal bacteria. Acta microb. hung. 5 no.2:  
197-203 1958.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.

(~~INTESTINES~~, microbiology  
bact., lipid composition)

(LIPIDS, metabolism  
intestinal bact., determ. of content)

VACZI, Lajos, Dr.; BARSY, Gyula, Dr.; KUBINYI, Janosne, Dr.

Changes in the antibiotic sensitivity of pathogenic bacteria 1953-1956. Orv. hetil. 99 no.12:393-398 28 Mar 58.

1. Az Orszagos Kozeszssegugyi Intezet Kozlemenye.

(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.

on pathogenic bact., changes in sensitivity in 1953-1956 (Hun))

(BACTERIA, eff. of drugs on

antibiotics, changes in sensitivity of pathogenic bact. in 1953-1956 (Hun))

KUBINYINE, Marta Schwanner, Dr.; INCZE, Palne, Dr.; VACZI, Lajos, Dr.

The Vi hemagglutination in detection of typhus carriers. Orv. hetil.  
99 no.32:1093-1096 10 Aug 58.

1. Az Országos Kózegeészségügy Intézet (főigazgató: Bakács Tibor dr.)  
Bakteriológiai Osztályának közleménye.

(TYPHOID FEVER, transm.

carriers, detection by Vi hemagglut. test (Hun))

VACZI, L.; JENEY, E.; GEDER, L.

The relation of surface properties and antibiotic resistance of Staphylococcus aureus. I. Phage typing of polyresistant Staphylococcus aureus strains. p. 249

ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudomayos Akademia) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1959. In English

Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vp; 9, No. 1. Jan. 1960 Uncl.

VACZI, L.; HADHAZY, G.; KATONA, M.

The relation of surface properties and antibiotic resistance in Staphylococcus aureus. II. Phagocytosis of antibiotic sensitive and resistant Staphylococcus aureus strains. Acta microb.hung. 6 no.4:297-305 '59.

1. Institut of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)  
(PHAGOCYTOSIS)

HORVATH, Eva, Dr.; VACZI, Lajos, Dr.; SZABO, Gabor, Dr.; HERNADI, Ferenc, Dr.

Effect of antibiotic combinations on *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* strains.  
Orv. hetil. 100 no.15:541-544 12 Apr 59.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének  
(igazgató: Vaczi Lajos dr. egy. tanár) és Gyógyszertani Intézetének  
(igazgató: Vályi-Nagy Tibor dr. egy. tanár) közleménye.

(PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA, eff. of drugs on  
antibiotics in various combinations (Hun))

(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.  
on *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strains, eff. of various  
antibiotic combinations (Hun))



VACZI, L.; FODOR, M.; RETHY, A.; HOLLOS, I.

Studies on the amino acid composition of the cell wall of E. coli  
O:111 strains with different antibiotic sensitivity. Acta microb.  
hung. 7 no.3:297-306 '60.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen,  
and State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.  
(ESCHERICHIA COLI chem)  
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)  
(AMINO ACIDS chem)

VACZI, L.; FODOR, M.; RETHY, A.

Effect of lipase on the sensitivity and activity of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Kiserletes Orvostud.* 12 no.5:493-498 0'60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézete.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol)  
(LIPASES pharmacol)

VACZI, Lajos, dr.; HORVATH, Eva, dr.

Observations on the epidemic of influenza in 1959 with special reference to complicated cases. Orv.hetil. 101 no.35:1129-1132  
28 Ag '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet  
(INFLUENZA compl)

VACZI, L.; FODOR, M.

The relation of surface properties and antibiotic-resistance in  
staphylococcus aureus. Acta microb. hung. 8 no.1:43-51 '61.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol.) (FATTY ACIDS pharmacol.)  
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol.)

VACZI, L.; FARKAS, L.

Association between lipid metabolism and antibiotic sensitivity.  
Part 1. The lipid composition of antibiotic sensitive and resistant  
Staphylococcus aureus strains. Acta microbiol. hung. 8 no.2:206-213  
'61.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol) (LIPIDS metab)  
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

VACZI, L.; FODOR, M.; PARKAS, L.

Association between lipid metabolism and antibiotic sensitivity.  
Part 2. The influence of esterase inhibitors on the antibiotic  
sensitivity of Staphylococcus aureus strains. Acta microb. hung.  
8 no.2:215-221. '61.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol) (ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)  
(ESTERASES antag) (LIPIDS metab)

VACZI, Lajos, dr.

Relation of lipoid metabolism to antibiotic resistance in  
Staphylococci. Orv.hetil. 102 no.7:296-300 12 F'61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol)  
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)  
(LIPIDS metab)

VACZI, L.; FODOR, M.; MILCH, Hedda; RETHY, A.

Studies on the mercuric chloride resistance of *Staphylococcus aureus*.  
Acta microb. 9 no.1:81-87 '62.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen  
(Director: L. Vaczi). and State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest  
(Director: T. Bakacs).  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacology) (MERCURY pharmacology)



HUNGARY

VACZI, L., HORVATH, E., and BAUER, N., of the Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. VACZI), and Department of Ophthalmology (Director: A. KETTESY), University Medical School, Debrecen [Original version not given].

"Studies on the Etiology of Epidemic Keratoconjunctivitis"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 329-336.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Conjunctival scrapings and secretion obtained from 25 patients suffering from epidemic keratoconjunctivitis were tested for virus in HeLa cultures. A cytopathogenic agent was isolated from the conjunctival scraping of a nine-year-old patient. The virus is cultivable in HeLa, monkey-kidney, and human fibroblast cell cultures and produces eosinophilic nuclear inclusions. It is sensitive to ether and very sensitive to heat. The adenovirus typing sera tested failed to neutralize the virus. The virus is pathogenic for the albino mouse if given intracerebrally, and for the rabbit if administered by intravenous route. Dropping the virus into the conjunctival sac of the rabbit leads to characteristic conjunctivitis and keratoconjunctivitis; this is followed

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HUNGARY

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9,  
No 4, 1962/63; pp 329-336. [Continued].

by the development of fatal encephalitis characterized by emaciation, paralysis and other symptoms. Paired sera of certain patients suffering from epidemic keratoconjunctivitis showed some rise in the neutralization titre against this virus. Investigations into the possible role of this agent in the etiology of epidemic keratoconjunctivitis are in progress. [14 references, mainly Western]. [Article in English].

2/2

VACZI, L.; GEDER, L.; KOLLER, M.; JENEY, Eniko

Influence of temperature on the multiplication of varicella virus. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 10 no.2:109-115 '63.

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vaczi), University Medical School, Debrecen.

(TEMPERATURE) (VIRUS CULTIVATION)

(VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS)

HUNGARY

KOLLER, Miklos, GONCZOL, Eva, VACZI, Lajos; Institute of Microbiology (director: VACZI, Lajos), University Medical School, Debrecen [original language version not given].

"Study of the Multiplication of the Varicella-Zoster Virus by the Fluorescent Antibody Test."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol X, No 2, 1963, pages 183-188.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] The pathogenic changes and the intracellular location of the viral antigen have been studied in human embryonic fibroblast cultures, at different times, following inoculation with varicella-zoster virus. The first cytopathic changes were visible 10 hours after the inoculation; at this time, some minute, eosinophilic granules, each surrounded by a light area, appeared. Characteristic type-A inclusions were visible 48-72 hours after inoculation. The complete destruction of cells took 96-144 hours. Viral antigen was first detectable around the tenth hour of the infection; some minute fluorescent spots were visible in the nuclei. Between 24-48 hours, nuclear fluorescence increased and cytoplasmic fluorescence appeared. After 72 hours, the antigen gradually disappeared from the nucleus while the cytoplasm continued its fluorescence. The intracellular distribution of viral antigens and the formation of type-A nuclear inclusions seem to be parallel phenomena. 2 Eastern European, 9 Western references.  
1/1

VACZI, L., dr.; FODOR, M., dr.

Studies on the effectiveness of Hungarian semisynthetic penicillins against *Staphylococcus aureus* strains. Orv. hetil. 104 no.51:2424-2427 22 D '63.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (PENICILLIN) (STREPTOMYCIN)  
(CHLORAMPHENICOL) (OXYTETRACYCLINE)  
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE) (ERYTHROMYCIN)  
(METHICILLIN) (PHARMACOLOGY)

VACZI, L.; HADHAZY, Gy; HORVATH, Eva

The influence of temperature on the multiplication of the PR8 strain of influenza A virus and on the interferon production by the virus infected cells. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 10 no.4:397-402 '63 -- '64

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L.Vaczi), University Medical School, Debrecen.

VACZI, L.; RETHY, A.; REDAI, I.

Fatty acids in enteric bacteria. Acta microbiol. acad. sci.  
Hung. 11 no.4:375-382 '64-'65.

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vaczi), University  
Medical School, Debrecen.

VACZI, L.; MAKLEIT, Jolan K.; RETHY, A.; REDAI I.

Studies on lipids in *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*. Acta microbiol.  
acad. sci. Hung. 11 no. 4: 381-390 '64-'65

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vaczi), University  
Medical School, Debrecen.



VACZI, L.; 1965; 541; 1965; 1965, 1: 1965, 1.

Isolation of cytomegalovirus and evidence of complement-fixing antibodies against cytomegalovirus in different age-groups. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 12 no.2:115-121 '65.

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vaczi), University Medical School, Debrecen. Submitted November 2, 1964.

HUNGARY

VACZI, Lajos, and RETHY, Aladar, Institute of Microbiology at the Medical University (Director: VACZI, L.) in Debrecen; and KIRALY, Kalman, Research Institute of Dermatology and Venereology (Director: FOLDVARY, F.) in Budapest [original-language versions not given].

"Lipid Composition of Treponemal Strains"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 13, No 1, 2 Jun 1966, pp 79-84.

Abstract: [English article] The lipid composition of Treponema pallidum, T. reuteri, T. kazani 5, T. minutum, and T. refringentis has been investigated by thin-layer and gas-liquid chromatography by employing the test techniques described by VACZI, L., MAKLEIT, J. K., RETHY, A., and REDAI, I., Ibid., Vol 11, 1964-1965, p 384. The fatty-acid complement, similar in all strains, consisted mainly of palmitic, oleic, and oleinic acid. The phospholipid complement varied considerably between strains. The unsaturated fatty acid composition of the Treponema was very similar to that of Streptococci. The significance of the lipid component in cell metabolism was discussed. The results were presented. 8 references, including 1 Hungarian, 2 German, and 5 Western. (Manuscript received 7 Dec 1965).

1/1

VACZI, Lajos, candidate of medical sciences; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Microbiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet).

"Development of Medical Microbiology During the Past 20 Years."

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVII, No 2-3, 1966, pages 201-207.

Abstract: The period discussed is characterized by a great increase in the number of institutes engaged in research involving medical microbiology. The chief advancements were made in the field of bacteriological diagnostic methods, in results of studies aimed at the elucidation of the etiology of diseases caused by bacterial infection, research related to the prevention and treatment of such diseases, and in the field of bacterial genetics. Research in chemotherapy and disinfectants is also mentioned. Some of the specific problems are discussed briefly. The scarcity and backwardness in ultrastructural research is sadly apparent. Future requirements also include more complex research projects and a greater collaboration among researchers. No references. [Manuscript received 26 Feb 66.]

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HUNGARY

VACZI, Lajos, REDAI, Imre, RETHY, Antal, KISS, Jolan; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Microbiology (director: VACZI, L.) (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet).

"Studies of the Relationship Between Lipid Constituents and Biological Properties of Proteus Bacteria."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XII, No 4, 1965/66, pages 319-326.

*References Manuscript rec'd 5 May 67*

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] The total lipid and phosphatide content, and fatty acid spectrum of 5 different Proteus strains was examined. 1) The total lipid content varied between 5.5-7.5 per cent, their phosphatide content between 4-4.9 per cent. 2) All 5 strains contained 4 phosphatide components: cardiolipin, cephalin, lecithin and lysocephalin. The quantitative relationships varied with the individual strains. 3) The lipid components of the strains examined are built up from essentially the same fatty acids. The bulk is represented by myristic acid,  $\beta$ -OH-myristic acid, palmitic acid and fatty acids C17 and C19 containing cyclopropane rings. 4) There is a conspicuous prevalence of long-chain fatty acids and special fatty acids while unsaturated fatty acids are present in low quantities. 5) Conclusions were reached concerning the relationship between the quality and quantity of bacterial lipids, and bacterial membrane permeability and resistance. 2 Hungarian, 3 Western

L 00699-67 T JK

ACC NR: AF6035482

SOURCE CODE: HU/0028/66/013/001/0079/0084

VACZI, Lajos, and RETHY, Aladar, Institute of Microbiology at the Medical University (Director: VACZI, L.) in Debrecen; and KIRALY, Kalman, Research Institute of Dermatology and Venereology (Director: FOLDVARY, F.) in Budapest /original-language versions not given/.

"Lipid Composition of Treponemal Strains"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 13, No 1, 2 Jun 1966, pp 79-84.

Abstract: [English article] The lipid composition of Treponema pallidum, T. reuteri, T. kazani 5, T. minutum, and T. refringentis has been investigated by thin-layer and gas-liquid chromatography by employing the test techniques described by VACZI, L., MAKLEIT, J. K., RETHY, A., and REDAI, I., Ibid., Vol 11, 1964-1965, p 384. The fatty-acid complement, similar in all strains, consisted mainly of palmitic, oleic, and oleinic acid. The phospholipid complement varied considerably between strains. The unsaturated fatty acid composition of the Treponema was very similar to that of Streptococci. The significance of the lipid component in cell metabolism was discussed. The results were presented. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,834]

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, fatty acid, chromatography

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07Dec65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 mjs

2.6  
B

0921 2201

VACZI, M.

How the sawmill and plywood industry prepares to receive and preserve water-soaked logs.  
p. 55. (Az Erdo, Budapest, Vol (3), no. 1/2, Mar 1954.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, no. 6, June 1955, Uncl

PALKOVICH, M. [Palkovits, M.]; TSEYZEL, E. [Czeizel, E.]; PALKOVICH,  
I. [Palkovits, I.]; VATSO, D. [Vaczo, D.]

Scientific and technical problems of roentgenology. Periodica  
polytechn electr 7 no. 4; I-VIII '63.

1. Soobshcheniye anatomicheskogo instituta Budapeshtskogo  
Meditsinskogo Universiteta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy dots.  
Tibor Donat) i Rentgenovskogo otdeleniya Budapeshtskoy  
Bol'nitsy imeni Ishtvana (zav.otdeleniyem: Dr.V.Zhuzhanna  
Leykhner).

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 14 Vol 13/11 Radiology Nov 59

2260. THREE CASES OF LITHIASIS OF THE PANCREAS - Röntgen vizsgálattal észlelt pancreaskövek három eset kapcsán - Leichner W. Zs. and Vacsó Gy. István Kórház Budapest - MAG. RADIOL. 1958, 10/2 (73-77)  
III. 5

In the first case, a male aged 35 yr., pancreatolithiasis was associated with an inoperable carcinoma ventriculi. In the second case, a male aged 38, diabetes mellitus, hydrops of the gallbladder and pancreatic cyst were the concomitant changes. In both these cases the pancreatic concretions were palpable at operation. In the third case, a female aged 46, duodenal ulcer, Addison's disease and miliary calcification of the spleen occurred along with pancreatic calculi. At operation the enlarged and densified pancreas could be palpated. The roentgen diagnosis of pancreatolithiasis may be established on the basis of multiple or solitary

2260

calcified opacities of varying size in the pancreatic region at the level of lumbar vertebrae I-III. The clinical symptoms of pains in the dorsal segments VII-IX, fatty stools, jaundice and glycosuria are not always present. The only suggestive sign is the radiological finding. Solitary pancreatic concretions have to be differentiated from chole- or nephrolithiasis and from calcified mesenteric lymph glands.

Györgyi - Budapest

AND RADIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF PAN-



HAFFNER, Zsolt, dr.; DOMOTOR, László, dr.; VACZO, György, dr.

A rare syndrome from chordoma of the cervical spine. Ideg.szemle. 14  
no.12:370-375 D '61.

1. A Fovarosí István Kórház Ideggyógyászati Kóronctani és Röntgenész-  
tálynak közleménye.

(SPINE neopl) (CHORDOMA case reports)

VACZO, Gyorgy, dr.

Marfan's syndrome. Marfan's syndrome. Magyar radiol. 13 no.6:352-355  
N '61.

1. Fovarosí Istvan Korhaz (igazgato: Katona Istvan dr.) Röntgen  
osztály (főorvos: Dr. Weillne Leichner Zsuzsa sr.) közleménye.

(ARACHNODACTYLY radió)

43058

H/021/62/000/002/001/001  
I067/I267

27.1220

AUTHORS: Czeizel Endre, Vaczó György, Kertai Pál (Doctors)

TITLE: The effect of bone marrow on the regeneration of the  
liver in normal and X-ray treated rats

PERIODICAL: Magyar Radiologia, no.2, 1962, 113-117

TEXT: The regeneration of the liver in rats is increased by  
extract of bone marrow. On the other hand, irradiated suspension  
of bone marrow has a strong inhibitory effect upon liver regenera-  
tion. Radiation therapy of the whole body reduces the regeneration  
of the liver, even when the liver region is protected by lead plate.  
The inhibitory effect is mitigated, if not prevented, by the admini-  
stration of bone marrow suspension. Bone marrow irradiated in  
vitro has no effect. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: National Health Institute and Dept. of Röntgen,  
Istvan Hospital, Budapest

Card 1/1

H/021/62/000/005/001/002  
E063/E435

2112-0  
AUTHORS: Czeizel Endre, Doctor, Vaczó György, Doctor,  
Kertai, Pál, Doctor

TITLE: The effect of bone marrow irradiated in vivo and in  
vitro on the liver regeneration of rats

PERIODICAL: Magyar radiologia, <sup>14</sup>no.5, 1962, 293-297

TEXT: Partially hepatectomized rats were exposed to whole-body irradiation of 100 to 1000 r. A suspension of in vivo irradiated bone marrow was prepared from the femurs and tibias of some of the exposed rats. A suspension was also prepared from bone marrow taken from unexposed animals and irradiated in a test tube. These suspensions were injected into the bones of healthy animals and their effects studied. A considerable decrease was observed in the liver regeneration in rats exposed to whole-body irradiation, although their liver region was protected by sheet lead; this is attributed to bone marrow irradiation. Irradiation of bone marrow or injection into the bones of healthy animals of a suspension of in vivo irradiated bone marrow inhibits the liver regeneration in proportion with the  
Card 1/2

The effect of bone marrow ...

H/021/62/000/005/001/002  
E063/E435

dose of exposure. Injection of in vitro irradiated bone marrow suspension stimulated regeneration provided that the doses did not exceed 400 r but had an inhibitory effect if the dose was above 400 r. The possible use of irradiated bone marrow for inhibiting the mitotic process in embryonal or tumour cells will be the subject of further study. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet, Kórélettan Osztály  
és Fővárosi István Kórház, Röntgen Osztály  
(Department of Pathological Physiology, National  
Institute of Public Health and Department of  
Radiology St. Stephen Metropolitan Hospital)

Card 2/2

H/021/62/000/005/002/002  
E063/E435

27-1000  
AUTHORS: Czeizel Endre, Doctor, Vaczó György, Doctor,  
Bolla Kálmán, Doctor, Kertai Pál, Doctor  
TITLE: The effect of spleen cell suspension and splenectomy on  
the liver regeneration in whole-body irradiated rats  
PERIODICAL. Magyar radiologia, <sup>14</sup>no.5, 1962, 298-303  
TEXT: Partially hepatectomized rats were exposed to irradiation  
(500 r) and afterwards intraperitoneally injected with a normal  
spleen cell suspension or with one taken from in vitro irradiated  
(500 to 1000 r) spleen cells. This was done to determine whether  
such a treatment prevents a decrease in the liver regeneration  
usually observed after irradiation. Results: Injected normal  
spleen cell suspension not only lowered the general mortality  
rate but also prevented an inhibition of the liver regeneration  
after irradiation. Splenectomy before irradiation had a certain  
protective effect. The irradiated spleen cell suspension did not  
produce such a protective effect. Injected spleen cell  
suspension did not stimulate the liver regeneration in rats,  
although such stimulation was observed in mice. This divergence  
Card 1/2

The effect of spleen cell ...

H/021/62/000/005/002/002  
E063/E435

is explained by the fact that in the spleen of mice the rate of extra medullar myelopoiesis is higher whilst in the spleen of rats the rate of erythropoiesis and lymphopoiesis is higher. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet Kórélettani Osztály  
és Fővárosi István Kórház, Röntgen Osztály  
(Department of Pathological Physiology, National  
Institute of Public Health and Department of  
Radiology St. Stephen Metropolitan Hospital)

Card 2/2

PALKOVITS, M.; CZEIZEL, E.; PALKOVICH, I.; VACZO, Gy.

The ovarian cells as affected by direct and general X-ray irradiation. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.4:i-vii '63.

1. Institute of Anatomy, Medical University of Budapest and Department of Radiology of the "Istvan" Hospital of the City of Budapest.



H/021/63/000/001/001/001  
D296/D507

**AUTHORS:** Sulyok, N.S., Czeizel, E., Gyürü, G. and Vaczó, G.,  
Doctors

**TITLE:** Investigation of the protective effect of cystamine

**PERIODICAL:** Magyar Radiologia, no. 1, 1963, 49-51

**TEXT:** The authors exposed 20 white mice each weighing 17-23 g, to total body radiation in a dose of 650 r (180 kV, 15 mA, 0.5 mm Cu filter, distance 40 cm, dose rate 67.6 r/min). 10 mice were given 0.15 mg/g 'Lambratene' (a preparation of cystamine or  $\beta$ -mercaptoethylamine, produced by Bracco Industria Chimica S.p.A., Milan) 5 minutes before exposure, and 10 others served as a control. Seven days after exposure only 4 of the control mice and 9 of the mice treated with Lambratene were alive. After 12 days all control mice had perished but 9 mice of the treated group were still alive, demonstrating the protective effect of cystamine. To show whether Lambratene protected the bone marrow function against radiation the authors used Kertai's starch test (Kisérl. Orvostud, v. 10, 15 (1958)).

Card 1/3

H/021/63/000/001/001/001  
D296/D307

Investigation of the ...

injection of 5 ml/kg of a 5% aqueous starch solution causes a marked granulocytosis in normal rabbits, but exposure to 400 r suppresses this bone marrow response. Experiments on 19 rabbits revealed no difference between irradiated rabbits treated and not treated with Lambratene. The bone marrow response after injection of starch was absent in both groups, i.e. Lambratene failed to protect the bone marrow against the damaging effect of radiation. In the third group of experiments the authors carried out partial extirpation of the liver in 79 rats from the same breeding station of the National Institute of Public Health and assessed the regeneration of liver tissue, by the formula of Canzanelli (Canzanelli et al., Endocrinology, v. 91, 45, 1949). In 27 non-irradiated rats the liver regeneration index was 86.4%. In 17 rats exposed to 500 r this index fell to 59.6%. In 9 irradiated rats treated with Lambratene given in a dose of 0.1 mg/g by intraperitoneal injection 5 minutes before exposure, the liver regeneration index reached 79.8%, i.e. the regenerating capacity of the liver was almost fully restored. Treatment of 10 non-irradiated rats with Lambratene caused a slight fall in the regeneration index (to 86.4%), a fact explained by the antimito-

Card 2/3

H/021/63/000/001/001/001  
D296/D307

Investigation of the ...

tic effect of that preparation. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

Fővárosi Tanács István Kórház Röntgen Osztály és  
Országos Közegészségügy Intézet Koréléttani Osztály  
(Department of Radiology, St. Stephen's Hospital,  
Metropolitan Council of Budapest, and Department of  
Physiology, National Institute of Public Health)

Card 3/3

CZEIZEL, Endre, dr.; VACZO, György, dr.; KERTAI, Pal, dr.; Technikai  
munkatars: DRINOCZY, Alajos

On the problem of radiotoxins. Magy. radiol. 15 no.6:356-360  
N '63.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Koreslettani Osztaly es  
Fovarosi Istvan Korhaz, Rontgen Osztaly kozlemenye.  
(RADIATION INJURY, EXPERIMENTAL)  
(LIVER FUNCTION) (ERYTHROCYTES)  
(LEUKOCYTES) (BLOOD) (MUSCLE)

WEILNE LEICHTNER, Zsuzsa, dr.; BERNAD, Ilona, dr.; VACZO, Gyorgy, dr.

Use of passage-precipitating substances in the examination of  
the digestive tract. Orv. hetil. 106 no.26:1223-1225 27 Je'65.

1. Fovarosí István Korház, Röntgenosztály (főorvos: Weilne  
Leichtner, Zsuzsa, dr.).

Therapy

HUNGARY

HENCZ, Iaszlo, Dr; VAGHO, Gyorgy, Dr, WEIL (Mrs), LEICHNER, Zsuzsa, Dr;  
Capital City Council, Istvan Hospital, Urological Surgery and Radiology  
(Fovarosi Tanacs, Istvan Korhaz, Urologiai Sebészeti és Röntgen Osztály),  
Budapest.

"Complex Treatment, Combined with X-Ray Irradiation, of Imbedded Juxtavesical  
Ureter Stones."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 39, 25 Sep 66, pages 1845-1846.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The passing of juxtavesically stopped  
ureter stones is hindered by edema of the ureteral mucosa and the reflex  
cessation of urine filtration, that is, by mechanical and dynamic factors. In  
the course of complex treatment used by the authors, the edema is controlled  
by small-dose X-ray irradiation, the spasm by interruption of the reflex  
arc with novocaine blockade, thus restoring the physiological conditions re-  
quired for passing of the stone. 3 Hungarian, 4 Western references.

VACZY, L.

RIGO, J., SCIPIADES, E., VACZY, L.

Recent research on the possible correlation of cystic glandular hyperplasia and genital carcinoma. Nagy. noorv. lap., 13:5, May 50.  
p. 152-60

1. Second Women's Clinic, Budapest University (Acting Head of Clinic: Dr. Imre Zoltan).

CLM. 19, 5, Nov., 1950

VACZY L

FERKO, S.; VACZY, L.

Postoperative peritonitis. Magy. noorv. lap. 14 no.6:161-  
(CIML 20-11)  
169 June 1951.

1. Doctors. 2. Second Women's Clinic, Director -- Prof. Dr.  
Imre Zoltan, Budapest Medical University.



VACZY, L.; KUBINYI, J.

Recent observations on the interrelation of estrogens  
and genital carcinoma. *Magy. noorv. lap.* 14 no.7:195-  
201 July 1951. (CLML 20:11)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Women's Clinic (Director --- Prof. Dr.  
Imre Zoltan), Budapest Medical University University.

Excerpta Medica 8/1 Sec 3 Jan 54 Endocrinology

152. VÁČZY L., KUDINYI J., SCIPIADES E. and SANDOR I. 2nd Dept. of Obstet. & Gynaec., Univ. med. Sch., Budapest *Experimental researches concerning the effect of the endocrines on the endometrium-stroma* Acta med. Acad. scient. hungar. 1952, 3/ 1 (53-52) Illus. 7

Histological studies were made of the fibrous structure of the endometrium in sexually mature white rats from 1 week to 2 1/2 months following castration, adrenalectomy and hypophysectomy. It appeared that hormonal dysfunction was promptly indicated by breaking up of the sub epithelial circular network, by its fibrillation as well as by the thickening and increase of the argyrophil fibres.

Ferrill - Dubois (III, 10)

RECHNITZ, K.; VACZY, L.

Recent attainment in the study of carcinogenesis. Orv. hetil. 93  
no. 9:265-274 2 Mar 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. First Women's Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Bela  
Horn) and Second Women's Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre Zoltan)  
of Budapest Medical University.

VACZY, I.; SANDOR, T.; GEDEON, G.

Study of blood circulation velocity in gynecological surgery. *Magy. noorv.*  
lap. 16 no. 1-2:23-31 Jan 1953. (CLML 24:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Women's Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre Zoltan),  
Budapest Medical University.

VACZY, L.

Data on the multicentric origin of cancer of the body of the uterus. Acta med. hung. 6 no.3-4:273-282 1954.

1. 2nd Department of Gynecology, University Medical School, Budapest.

(UTERUS, neoplasms  
multicentric origin)

MEHES Gy. and VACZY L.

Budapesti orvostudományi Egyet. II. sz. Noi Klin. közleménye, Budapest. \*Transplantációs kísérletek keltett daganatokkal. (Újabb adatok a kastráció onkológiai jelentőségéhez). Transplantation experiments with induced tumours (new data on the oncological significance of castration) MAL. NŐORV. LAPJA 1954, 17/1 (1-6) Tables 1 Illus. 3

Tumours were induced with dibenzanthracene in normal mice, mice pre-treated with oestrogen, castrated mice, and mice brought into prolonged oestrus. Transplantation succeeded only with the tumours that had been produced in castrated animals. Castration or pre-treatment with oestrogens of the host inhibited the transplantability, namely transplantation was only successful on animals not pre-treated. In the authors' opinion the experiments prove that the inner milieu of the organism due to castration affects the biological properties of the tumour.

Kórpássy - Szeged  
(V, 16)

SO: Excerpta Medica; Section V Vol. 7 No. 12

VACZY L.

A budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II sz. Női klinikájának és I sz. Női klinikájának közleménye. \*A méhnyakrák és praeblastomatosissinak lumineszcens-mikroszkópos vizsgálata. (Praeinvazív carcinoma; rák, vagy praeblastomatosis?). A Study of cervical cancer and pre-invasive, carcinoma under the fluorescence microscope MAG NŐORV. LAPJA. 1954, 17/2 (71-76) Illus. 4

An attempt is made to give a conclusive answer to the question whether so-called 'pre-invasive cancer' of the cervix uteri is already carcinoma and must be treated as such or whether it should be regarded as an atypical cell-growth that only in a few instances changes into real cancer. With the fluorescence microscope the inner structure of the cells can be seen better than in haematoxylin-eosin stained slides. In the authors' opinion the picture of pre-invasive carcinoma is exactly the same as what is seen in real invasive cancer. In so-called 'pre-carcinoma' one sees very gradual transitions from not yet malignant cell types to certainly carcinomatous cells. In these cases the UV picture reveals 2 different types of cells not discernible with the usual staining methods. A closer investigation into this matter is still in progress. Possibly this difference forms the key to differential diagnosis. Van Hoytema - Rotterdam (X 5,16)

SO: Excerpta Medica  
Section V  
Vol. 7 No. 10

VACZY, Laszlo, dr.; SANDOR, Tibor, dr.; JUROS, Dezso, dr.

Histochemical studies of the estrus cycle. Magy. noorv. lap. 17  
no.3:130-136 May 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. női klinikájának  
közleménye (Igazgató: Zoltan Imre dr., egyet. tannár)

(ESTRUS CYCLE,

vaginal histochem. changes in)

(VAGINA, metabolism,

in estrus cycle)



VACKY, László, dr.; MEHES, György, dr.; SANDOR, Tibor, dr.

Effect of estrogens, of male sex hormones, and of castration  
on the development of tumors. *Magy. noerv. lap.* 17 no.4:205-209  
July 54.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. női klinikájának  
közleménye (Igazgató: Zoltán Imre dr. egyetemi tanár)

(ESTROGENS, effects,

on carcinogenesis)

(CASTRATION, effects,

on carcinogenesis)

(ANDROGENS, effects,

on carcinogenesis)

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,

carcinogenesis, eff. of androgens, estrogens & castration)

*Vacz, Laszlo*

CSILLAG, Milos, dr.; VACEY, Laszlo, dr.; PALLOS, Karoly, dr.

Effect of p-oxypropiofenones on function of the pituitary.  
Magy. noorv. lap. 17 no.4:209-215 July 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. női klinikájának  
közleménye (igazgató: Zoltan Inre dr. egyetemi tanár)  
(PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR, effect of drugs on,  
hydroxypropiofenone)  
(HYDROXYPROPIOPHENONE, effects,  
on pituitary gland, anterior)

✓ 1542. Histochemical study of the (vaginal) oestrous cycle in mice.  
L. Váczy, T. Sándor, and D. Juhász *Acta endocr., Kbb.*, 1953, 18, 87—  
88 (Aus der II. Frauenklinik der Medizinischen Univ., Budapest).  
There was no staining with the McManus-Hotchkiss procedure at  
any stage of the cycle. Alkaline phosphatase activity (Gomori  
stain) was maximal in pro-oestres suggesting that this is the stage of  
maximal oestrogenic action. (German) P. C. WILLIAMS.

3

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.16 Vol.4/4 Cancer April 56

11

1219. VÁCZY L. and MÉHES G. H. Franklin, med. Univ., Budapest. Transplantationsversuche mit induzierten Geschwülsten. Neuerer Beiträge zur onkologischen Bedeutung der Kastration *Transplantation experiments with induced tumours. New data on the oncological significance of castration* Oncologia (Basel) 1955, 3, 1, 37-45. Tables 1 Illus. 4

The induction of di-benzanthracene tumours is discussed, in normal animals and in those previously treated with follicular hormones, in castrated animals, and in animals which were castrated and at the same time given follicular hormones. The resulting tumours were transplanted on normal animals, animals previously given follicular hormones, castrated animals, and animals which were castrated and at the same time kept continuously in follicular hormone oestrus. The only tumours which were transplantable were those induced in castrated animals, and the transplantation was successful only in normal, not otherwise previously treated animals.

Stasney -- Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.16 Vol.4/4 Cancer April 56

n. Hormones

1246. VÁCZY L., MÉHES GY. and SÁNDOR I. 2nd Dept. of Gynaecol., Obstet., med. Univ., Budapest. *The tumorigenic effect of oestrogens, testosterone and castration* Acta morph. Acad. Scient. hung. Budapest. 1955, 5: 1-329-331 Tables 3

The effect of oestrogenic substances and castration on the production of sarcomata by the injection of dibenzanthracene in female mice was studied and it was found that these procedures enhanced and hastened tumour production. Castration in male mice failed to promote tumour growth, as also did administration of testosterone

Ghadially - Sheffield

VACZY, Laslo, Dr.

~~18 no.1:21-29 Jan 55.~~  
Precancerous conditions of the uterine cervix. Magyar. noorv. lap.  
18 no.1:21-29 Jan 55.

1. A budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. női klinikájának  
közleménye (Igazgató: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanár)  
(CERVIX, UTERINE, neoplasms  
precancerous lesions (Hun))

VACZY, Laszlo, dr.

Interrelationship between folliculin, castration, and  
carcinogenesis. *Magy. noorv. lap.* 18 no.3:129-138 May 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. női klinikájának  
közleménye (Igazgató: Zoltan, Imre dr. egyet. tanár).

(ESTROGENS, effects,  
carcinogenesis in animals, eff. of castration.)  
(NEOPLASMS, experimental,  
carcinogenesis, eff. of estrogens & castration.)  
(CASTRATION, experimental,  
eff. on carcinogenesis after admin. of estrogens.)

VACZY L.  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.10/4 Gen.Pathology Apr 57

1021. VÁ CZY L. 2nd Dept. of Gynaecol., Med. Univ., Budapest. - Investigations on the relationship of oestrogens, castration and carcinogenesis ACTA MORPH.ACAD.SCIENT.HUNG. (Budapest) 1956, 7/1 (81-90) Tables 4

Forty sexually mature female albino mice received subcutaneous injections of 15 mg. of dibenzanthracene dissolved in 0.5 ml. lard without previous treatment or following pretreatment with oestrogen or following castration, or following castration and treatment with oestrogen. All animals developed fibrosarcomas but tumours were least numerous in mice with intact ovaries and most numerous in castrates receiving dibenzanthracene and oestrogen. Experiments on larger numbers confirmed the statistical significance of the latter finding. In males castrated or castrated and given testosterone, dibenzanthracene-induced tumorigenesis was not influenced. It is concluded that oestrogen acts as a cocarcinogen.

R. Silberberg - St. Louis, Mo. (V, 3, 10, 16)



ZOLTAN, Imre, dr.,; VACZY, Laszlo, dr.,; MOLNAR, Rezső, dr.,; SANDOR, Tibor, dr.,; MEHES, György, dr.

Our results in the therapy of cancer of the uterine cervix, and theoretical problems of the therapy. *Magy noorv. lap.* 19 no.1: 1-15 Jan 56

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem. II. sz. női klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Zoltan Imre dr., Egyetemi tanár)  
(CERVIX, UTERINE, neoplasms  
ther., follow-up & surg. problems (Hun))

VARGA, Kalman, dr.; VACZY, Laszlo, dr.

The place of the galea forceps in obstetrical practice. *Magy. noorv. lap.* 19 no.3:150-163 May 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostud. Egyetem II. sz. noi klin. kozl. (igaz.: Zoltan, Imre, dr. egyetemi tanar).

(OBSTETRICS, appar. & instruments

galea forceps, indic. & clin. evaluation (Hun))

VACZY, Laszlo, dr.

Evaluation of uterine hemorrhages around the climateric age.  
Orv. hetil. 97 no.42:1149-1154 14 Oct 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Női Klinikájának  
(igazgató: Zoltan, Imre, dr. egyet tanár) közleménye.  
(UTERUS, hemorrh.  
etiol. & differ. diag. of hemorrh. of benign &  
malignant origin (Hun))

ZOLTAN, I.; VACZY, L.; MOLNAR, R.; SANDOR, T.; MEHES, Gy.

~~Results in therapy of portio carcinoma, and basic problems of~~  
therapy. Acta med. hung. 10 no.3:217-232 1957.

1. II. Frauenklinik der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.  
(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, ther.  
radiother. & surg. in carcinoma of portio vaginalis  
(Ger))  
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.  
cancer of portio vaginalis of uterine cervix (Ger))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 12/10 Obstetrics Oct 59

1819. STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNED  
WITH THE AETIOLOGY OF CANCER OF THE UTERINE CORPUS -

Váczy L. 2nd Dept. of Gynaecol., Med. Univ., Budapest - ACTA MORPH.  
ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1958, 8/3 (349-355) Tables

The correlation between glandular cystic hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma was studied, and it was found that 2.1% of the cases of hyperplasia had associated cancer. As glandular cystic hyperplasia is mainly a disease of the menopause, patients with other menopausal conditions (prolapse etc.) were also examined. In these latter cases the incidence of carcinoma of the corpus uteri was 0.3%. This difference is highly significant, and the author tries to prove that clinical selection alone cannot explain the difference between a country-wide incidence of about 12 endometrial cancer cases per 100,000 females and the 2.1% incidence of cancer cases associated with hyperplasia. He concludes that there is a relationship between the 2 diseases.

Casper - Petah-Tiqva (V. 10, 16)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/5 Cancer May 59

1824. **Statistical evaluation on the aetiology of carcinoma of the body of the uterus** A méhtestrák aetiologiájával kapcsolatos vizsgálataink statisztikai értékelése, Váczy L. Orvostud. Egyet. II. sz. noi Klin. Közl., Budapest *Mag. Nőorv. Lap.* 1958.

21/3 (130-135) Tables 4

In 2.1% of the cases both endometrial hyperplasia and carcinoma were found. The

1824

high percentage of coincidence of these 2 conditions cannot be explained by the identity of the time of prevalence nor by clinical selective effects. The only possibility can be an interdependence yet unsolved.

VAGZY, Laszlo, Dr.; MOLNAR, Rezső, Dr.; CSILLAG, Miklos, Dr.

Effects of changes in hormonal milieu on the radiation sensitivity of Guerin carcinoma. Magy. noorv. lap. 21 no.2:65-71 Apr 58.

1. A Budape sti Orvostudományi Egyetem II sz. Noi Klinikájának Közleménye (Igazgató: Zoltan I mere dr. egyet. tanár).

(SEX HORMONES, eff.

on radiation sensitivity of rat Guerin carcinoma (Hun))

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

eff. of sex hormones on radiation sensitivity of rat Guerin

(RADIATIONS, eff.

on rat Guerin carcinoma, influence of sex hormones on radiation sensitivity (Hun))



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/10 Cancer October 59

\*1212. **The influence of hormonal changes in the milieu on the sensitivity to radiation of Guérin's carcinoma** Der Einfluss der hormonalen Milieuveränderung auf die Strahlenempfindlichkeit des Guérin-Karzinoms VACZY L., MOLNAR R. and CSILLAG M. H. Frauenklinik, Medizinische Univ., Budapest *Oncologia (Basel)* 1959, 12/3 (215-227) Tables 5

A woman of 62 with endometrial carcinoma who could not be operated upon because of hypertension, was treated with radium and X-ray treatment but had 3 months after the last radiation dose renewed metrorrhagias. The second curettage showed again adenocarcinoma and cystic glandular hyperplasia, but it was noted that none of the cells and cellular nuclei showed any irradiation effect. Operation was then performed and revealed a thecoma. To investigate the question if oestrogens have any effect on the radiosensitivity, 300 rats bearing Guérin carcinoma were administered oestrogens and irradiated (for technical details see the original). It was found that treatment with oestrogens appeared to neutralize the effect of irradiation: the survival time of the animals that were irradiated and treated with oestrogens was the same as that of the control animals. In these experiments the radiosensitivity of the Guérin carcinoma was confirmed.

(XVI, 10, 14)

VACZY, László, dr.; ZSOLNAI, Béla, dr.; LAPIS, Károly, dr.

Clinical and pathological data on uterine cancer. *Magy. orv. lap.* 21 no.1:1-19 Ja '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. női klinikájának közleménye (Irásgató: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanár).  
(UTERUS NEOPLASMS)

VAGZY, L.; ZSOLNAI, B.; LAPIS, K.

Clinical aspects and pathology of uterine sarcoma. Acta chir.  
Acad.Sci Hung 2 no.1:37-59 '61.

1. 2nd Department of Gynaecology, University Medical School,  
Budapest (Director: prof. I.Zoltan).  
    (UTERUS NEOPLASMS statist)  
    (SARCOMA statist)

VACZY, Laszlo, dr.; PUSKAS, Erno, dr.

Study of the uterine cancer material from the 2d Budapest Gynecological University Hospital. Magy. noorv. lap. 24 no.6:321-325 N '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II sz. Női Klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanár).

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS statist)